Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 6.

SELECT POETRY.

Wee Willie Winkie--A Nursery Song.

Wee Willie Winkie
Runs through the town,
Up stairs and down stairs
In his night gown.
Tapping at the window,
Crying at the lock,
"Are the weans in their bed,
For it's now ten o'clock!"

"Hey! Willie Winkie,
Are you coming then?
The cat's singing Purrie
To the sleeping hen,
The dog is lying on the floor,
And does not even peep;
But here's the wakeful laddie
That will not fall asleep."

Anything but sleep, you rogue!
Glowring like the moon!
Rattling in an iron jug
With an iron spoon;
Rumbling, tumbling all about,
Crowing like a cock,
Screaming like I dont know what,
Waking sleeping folk.

"Hey! Willie Winkie,
Can't you keep him still?
Wrigglng off a body's knee
Like a very eel,
Pulling at the cat's ear,
As she mowsy hums—
Heigh Willie Winkie,
See,—there he comes!"

Wearied is the mother
That has a restless wean,
A wee, stumpy bairnie
Heard whene'er he's seen—
That has a battle aye with sleep
Before he'll close an e'e;
But a kiss from off his rosy lips
Gives strength anew to me.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

The Scene in Executive Session of the Senate, on Friday, 21st ult.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1859.—The scene in the Executive Session of the Senate, on Friday evening last, was one of the most extraordinary that ever occurred in any deliberative assembly in the civilized world. The telegraphic sketch of the affair did not state all the facts, nor exhibit the virus of the words uttered. The President sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Potter, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, as collector of the "Miami District," in that State. Mr. Pugh rose, and with a good deal of feeling, opposed the confirmation of Potter. He said the man who had been removed by Mr. Buchanan to give Mr. Potter the place was his (Pugh's) friend; that the President knew such to be the fact, *and removed him because such was the fact.* He declared, with emphasis, that if the President of the United States desired to make a personal onslaught upon him, he could come on—the sooner the better! Mr. Pugh, growing more and more excited, appealed to his friends in the Senate to vote with him against the confirmation of Potter. This appeal brought up Mr. Douglas, who promised his vote to the Senator from Ohio. Mr. Douglas then commented, with an unbridled tongue, upon the nominations made by the President in Illinois. He said all his friends had been removed from place and power, and they had been removed solely *because* they were his friends. He denounced all the federal office holders in Illinois, appointed by Buchanan to fill the places once occupied by his friends, as his bitterest personal enemies, who were "scoundrels and thieves."

This called up Dr. Fitch (one of the squatter Senators from Indiana, whose son is United States District Attorney of Illinois.) The Doctor, very much excited, and with a menacing attitude, said: "The Senator from Illinois states what is untrue, *and what he knows to be untrue.*" The President called to order. Intense excitement prevailed. Mr. Douglas then modified his remark by saying that there were exceptions to the rule, but that they were scarce. He then plunged into the postmasters of Illinois. He said that whenever mail robberies were committed in Illinois they never dreamed of going outside of the post offices to discover the robber. They always knew that the postmasters were the guilty parties. [Cries of 'order, order,' from several Senators, and the President demands general order and calls the Senator from Illinois to order.] Dr. Fitch who had been standing during the confusion, as soon as order was partially restored, repeated that the Senator from Illinois had again stated a positive falsehood, and that he knew it was false. This brought chaos again, amidst which some Senators were standing in their places and others were approaching the seats of Douglas and Fitch, which are near together.—The President called both Senators to order. Several Senators moved an adjournment, while others appealed to the Senate to allow Douglas to proceed. At last a temporary quiet was secured, and Mr. Douglas proceeded to pitch—not into Mr. Fitch—but into the postmasters of Illinois. He charged that they had stolen and destroyed over five thousand of his speeches, which had been directed to his constituents; that they had broken open, read and then destroyed his private letters, &c. &c.—This style of talk again produced confusion, which, after some considerable effort on the part of the President, was allayed. Efforts were made by several Senators to obtain the floor. Objection was made to Mr. Douglas's proceeding. Motions were made that he proceed in order. Mr. Davis (Miss.) objected.—Standing about six feet from Mr. Douglas, with a cold and determined manner, and casting upon that Senator a steady and piercing glance, with his long bony finger directed in a menacing attitude at his object, Mr. Davis addressed the "Little Giant" thus: "I have sat in my place and listened with feelings of indignation to language from the Senator from Illinois which would disgrace the highwayman and the bravo!" The President's hammer again fell, accompanied by the emphatic remark that "the Senator from Mississippi is out of order."—Here was another chaos, in the midst of which Senators were anxious to observe what desperate effort the 'Little Giant' would make against so pointed an attack. Those who expected to see Douglas strike the Mississippian down in his tracks for applying to him such language were disappointed when they beheld his 'giant' proportions subside into his chair! It is impossible to describe the scene at this stage of proceeding. Before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Davis, satisfied that he had violated the rules of the body, apologized to the Senate and to the Senator from Illinois for language which he had used in a moment of excitement.

Dr. Fitch then apologized to the Senate for any offensive or improper language he had uttered in debate, but with a menacing look at Mr. Douglas, said that he had no apology to offer to the Senator from Illinois. In this state of affairs, if Mr. Douglas recognizes the Code to settle his affairs of honor, he must challenge Dr. Fitch. I am informed that during the harangue of Mr. Douglas about the persecution of himself by the President, he exclaimed, "I am still an unconquered and unsubdued rebel!"

I understand that some negotiations are going on for a settlement of the affair. The gentleman whom it is said Mr. Douglas selected as his friend is a well known duelist. Judging from his record in such matters, if Judge Douglas follows his advice, Fitch will have to retract his offensive words and apologize or fight. But the probability is, that others of a less combative temparament will be consulted, which together with the appeals of woman on every side, will cause the matter to be quietly and peaceably settled.

One of the best evidences of an undisturbed mind on the part of Mr. Douglas was the fact that he attended the Administration caucus again yesterday, and participated in its proceedings.

From the Washington Union.

The Douglas and Fitch Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1859.

Sir: To-day, in secret session of the Senate, you offered me an affront so wanton, unprovoked, and unjustifiable that I am obliged to infer it must have been the impulse of momentary passion, and not of deliberate premeditation. This note is written for the purpose of affording you an opportunity of saying whether or not my conclusion is correct; and, further, of affording you an opportunity of retracing the offensive language which you thus gratuitously and unwarrantably applied to me,

Respectfully, &c.,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1859.

Sir: Your note of yesterday was handed me this morning. In reply, I have to say that you yesterday made a charge that the lately-appointed federal officers in Illinois were corrupt, dishonest men—or words to that effect. You knew my son to be one of those officers, and you could not expect me to hear such a charge without prompt denial of its truth. I pronounced it to be, to your knowledge, *untrue.* You subsequently so modified it as to satisfy me that you excepted my son from the general charge, although you did not name him, and I made no further issue with you on that subject. When, at a subsequent period of your remarks, you attributed to me statements which I had not made, I requested that in quoting me you would do so truthfully. These remarks were certainly not "deliberately premeditated," but they cannot be qualified correctly as the "impulse of momentary passion." The first was prompted by a determination to defend the honor and character of my son, as dear to me as my own, against an attack so general in its terms as necessarily to include him; and the second was the exercise of my right to rectify a misrepresentation of my own remarks.

Respectfully, &c.
G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—9½ P. M.

Sir: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I admit, without hesitation, your right and duty to do justice to the reputation of your son. At the same time I maintain my right, in the discharge of my duty as Senator, to comment freely and fully on the character of executive appointments, especially in my own State. I deny, however, that my general remarks in relation to the list of Illinois appointees, confirmed by the Senate during my absence, could be fairly interpreted to embrace your son. When you seemed so to construe them, I promptly replied that what I had said of the Illinois appointments were true as a general rule, but that there were exceptions, among whom I recognized some of my own friends. Alluding particularly to your son, I added that I had nothing to say in regard to the merits of his appointment, choosing to leave that question where I placed it by my remarks to the Senate during the last session, in your presence, at the time of his confirmation. You now admit that you understood this explanation to exempt your son from the application of my general remarks; and yet you have failed to withdraw the offensive language, but, on the contrary, at a subsequent stage of the debate, when apologizing for a breach of senatorial decorum, you expressly declared that you had nothing to retract—thus appearing, in my apprehension, to reaffirm the objectionable words.

As to the other ground of offence admitted in your reply to my note, I have to say that I did not understand you to assume to correct me in a quotation of your language, as I was unconscious of making any such citation, but to repeat the original offence in another form; otherwise I would have made a proper response on the instant.

This explanation, which is due alike to us both, on the points presented in your reply, affords you another opportunity of withdrawing the offensive words which you admit you applied to me in yesterday's debate.

Respectfully, &c.,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1859.

Sir: Your note of last evening was handed me at 12, M., to-day. Your explanation in regard to my son being now explicit, I have no hesitation in saying that if you had excepted him from your charge, or not made it general, I would not have deemed myself warranted in repelling it in the words of which you complain as offensive, and which, in consequence of your explanation, I now withdraw.

I am also informed by your note that, if you had not been mistaken in relation to my remarks on the subject of your misrepresentation of my sentiments, you would at the instant have made a proper response. This likewise enables me to say that, in my closing remarks explanatory to the Senate of my share in an exciting debate upon a subject not relevant to anything before that body, and the responsibility for the introduction of which rested solely with you, I should have withdrawn, as I now do, the second offensive remarks, if you had made the same satisfactory explanation then you have now made. Respectfully, &c.

G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Sir: Your note of yesterday has been received; and while I accept your withdrawal of the words to which I have taken exception, I owe it to myself to protest against the idea you seem to entertain that my note of Saturday was intended as a precedent and inducing condition of the redress which I solicited, instead of being, as I certainly designed it, merely responsive to the specifications in your reply to my first communication.

In regard to the introduction and relevancy of the matter in the debate out of which this difficulty arose, I cannot think that a proper subject of discussion in the present correspondence.

Respectfully, &c.,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Sir: Your note of to-day was received at 11½, a. m. It is not for me to judge the motives which dictated yours of the 22d. I can only say that my answer was predicated upon the explanations it contained. If your explanations are disavowed, my withdrawal must likewise be disavowed. Respectfully, &c.,

G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Sir: I am averse to prolonging this controversy after gaining the substance of my demand; but I cannot close without responding to your last note by saying that it is immaterial to me upon what you predicate your withdrawal, since I have guarded against a misapprehension of my position. Respectfully, &c.,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

Hereditary Features.

A peculiar thickness of the under lip has been hereditary in the Imperial House of Hapsburgh ever since the marriage, some centuries ago, with the Polish family of Jaggelion, whence it came. A certain fullness of the lower and lateral parts of the face is conspicious in the portraits of the whole series of sovereigns, from George I. to Victoria, and has been equally marked in other members of the family. The females of the ducal of Gordon have long been remarkable for a peculiarly elegant conformation of the neck. The Clackmannanshire Bruces, who are descended from a common stock with the famous Robert Bruce, of Scotland, are said to have that marked feature of the cheek bones and jaws which appears on the coins of that heroic monarch, as it did in his actual face when his bones were disinterred at Dumferline, about thirty years ago.

The prevalent tallness of the inhabitants of Potsdam, many of whom are descended from the guards of Frederick I,; the Spanish features observable in the people of the county of Galway, in which, some centuries ago, several Spanish settlements were made; and the hereditary beauty of the women of Prague, are well known facts which have frequently attracted the attention of chronologists. The burgesses of Rome (the most invaluable portion of every population) exhibit at the present day precisely the same type of face and form as their ancestors, whose busts may be seen carved in relief on the ancient sarcophagi; and the Jewish physiognomies portrayed upon the sepulchral monuments of Egypt, are identical with those which may be observed among modern Jews in the streets of any of our great cities.

A lazy fellow lying down on the grass said, Oh, how I do wish that this was called work, and well paid for?

The Wanderer's Africans Traveling West.

A correspondent of the Marion, (Ala.) *Commonwealth*, writing from Montgomery, (Ala.,) says:

I was carried through "Brown's speculator house," (so called) on Perry street. In a house in the back lot were huddled together thirty-eight native (Congo) Africans! Don't shudder and say the "moral sentiments of Christendom condemn the traffic." But it is a fact; I have seen the Africans! And it is a fact—they were Africans!

I found them jabbering, in guttural sounds, something—I could not comprehend what.—They were nearly all apparently in good health, fat, sleek and greasy. In the party were some five or six men, two or three women, four or five girls, and the rest boys, or what might be called "youngsters." They were each clad in common kersey pants and roundabout, over which they wore a heavy blanket. Women and all were thus dressed. None had shoes for the reason that they could not walk in them, in fact, they could scarcely walk at all, having been confined and crowded so close on shipboard.

Most of them were very pert and lively, laughing and talking in their native tongue, and pointing at and jabbering about everything that particularly attracted their attention. Some of them had very singularly shaped craniums—they almost baffle description. One nearly square, one had a convex face, and another a sort of double concave convex head; but most of them had good heads, large flat noses, big mouths, front teeth knocked out, rather small ears, and quite small hands and feet. Some of them were good looking, but others shockingly ugly; some where what might be vulgarly called "puff" or hog-jawed. I noticed one, a man who had very high cheek bones and several scars on his face, and appeared very intelligent. He was "big chief," no doubt, in his own country. I was much surprised at one thing; they repeated precisely every word said to them. I asked one, "Where did you come from?" and he propounded the same interrogatory to me, but of course without knowing the meaning, and in like manner many other things.

Not being able to walk, they were carried in a wagon, from the railroad depot to Brown's, and thence by wagon to the St. Nicholas. I saw strong old farmers and sober-sided merchants gazing at the sable creatures, some of them having, no doubt, a holy horror at such a sight.

The negroes were well skilled in pantomime, and some of them gave unmistakable signs that they wanted "something to drink"—putting both hands to their mouths and throwing their heads back.

The thirty-eight Africans brought here were the share as I learned, in the venture of a citizen of New Orleans, and that they cost him, delivered at Savannah, fifty dollars each—only nineteen hundred dollars for thirty-eight Africans, sound and able-bodied negroes. They were in charge of a Mr. Brodnax, who was carrying them to New Orleans.

I said above that the negroes were "all well." So they are, as well as could be expected; but, as might be conjectured, they were mostly suffering much from disorders incident to acclimation.

For sometime the Africans could not be induced to go on board the boat, and seemed much frightened at the smoke, &c. Doubtless they had a perfect horror of travelling on water again, after having so recently endured a long and crowded sea voyage. The manner in which they were finally induced to go on is worthy of notice. The mate tried every means to get them on board, but to no effect. Finally, he concerted a plan with a big black Alabama negro. He tried to get him to go on board, but he resolutely refused, when the mate laid him down on the gangway plank and hit him four or five substantial licks with his ponderous leather strap, when the said Alabama negro got up, yelling awfully, and went straight on board, beckoning to the Africans to follow. And they did follow, to the amusement, and amid the cheers of the crowd.

SINGULAR FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

To save himself from bankruptcy, a planter near Louisville, Ky., sold his daughter, who was also his slave. She was very beautiful, and he got $5,000 for her. The Bucyrus (O.) Journal says:

"There was another upon whom the intelligence came with crushing weight. A junior partner in a produce house in Louisville had frequently visited the planter's house on business, and, struck with the beauty and intelligence of the supposed daughter, had become enamored, and after prosecuting his suit a proper time had declared his passion, and unknown to the father, the two had betrothed themselves. As soon as possible, after her father had told her her fate, she dispatched a messenger to him stating the facts, and imploring him to save her from the doom that awaited her. Though thunderstruck at the intelligence that his affianced bride was a slave, and had just been sold to a fate worse than death, like a true man he determined to rescue her. That night he saw her, and a plan was formed for flight.

The day she was to be transferred to the possession of her purchaser, they fled, and in due time arrived at Cincinnati, where they were married. Our hero obtained an interview with one of the agents of the Underground Railroad located in that city, who immediately telegraphed instructions to the different agents along the line to keep strict watch, and if women-catchers were on the watch, at any point, to telegraph back, and give the fugitives timely notice, that they might leave the train. Accordingly they started, purchasing tickets for Crestline.

In the meantime, the lawyer, as soon as he discovered his loss, had commenced active measures to recover it. He had no difficulty in tracing them to Cincinnati, and none whatever in ascertaining that their destination was Crestline. But having arrived several hours after their departure, he was obliged to content himself with telegraphing to Crestline, to the proper officers, to arrest them at that place. But, unfortunately for his prospects, the intended arrest got wind, and when the train reached Galion, two citizens of that place stepped into the car, and a conversation of a few moments ensued, in the lowest kind of whispers, at the close of which the four left the car. A carriage was in waiting, and in two hours the fair fugitive and her husband were domiciled in the house of one of our whole souled farmers, near Bucyrus, who had long taken pleasure in helping fugitives on their way to the Canadian Canaan.

When the train on which they embarked reached Crestline, the officials were unutterably chagrined at not finding the fugitives, and more so when they learned that she had been within four miles of them.

After a lapse of two weeks they ventured a move, and went to Detroit, by way of Sandusky city, and without accident reached the Canadian shore. They are now residing in Toronto.

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH BETWEEN ANDERSSEN AND MORPHY.—The chess players are very much interested in the progress of the chess match in Paris, between Anderssen, the best player in Europe, and Morphy, the American player.

The Prussian has devoted a lifetime to chess and is besides a professor of mathematics at Breslau—an occupation calculated to mature just those powers that make a great chess player. When Anderssen visited England, a few years since, he met and conquered nearly all the famous chess players of that country, except Staunton, who very discreetly avoided a match with him. Eleven games have been played, and Morphy declared the winner. The score stood as follows: Morphy 7, Anderssen 2, drawn 2. The first game was an even gambit played by Morphy, in which 70 moves were made, and which was finally scored by the Prussian. The second game was a Rup Lopez opening, which the American won. Anderssen played the same opening on the fourth game and lost. This match was merely for honor.—Betters offer ten to one on Morphy, with no takers. A Paris paper, describing the game, says:

"The first game lasted seven hours, and was won by Prof. Anderssen. During the course of this game, which was conducted in the most brilliant manner, and in which were displayed an immense number of the most ingenious combinations on both sides, I had a good opportunity of studying the contestants. Nothing could be more unlike than the physique of the two players.

"Mr. Morphy is a frail, small boy, with a fine face and head, and a modest, almost timid air. Prof. Anderssen, on the contrary, is a tall man, slim, about fifty years of age, with a small bald head, a slight stoop in the shoulders, lively black eyes, a clean shaved face, and a decidedly German cast of features. He is a quiet, gentlemanly man, with a sympathetic expression of the face, which immediately predisposes in his favor.

"During the first game Mr. Anderson moved much more rapidly than Mr. Morphy. Not a word was spoken by either player during the whole seven hours. No demonstrations or false moves were made by either party, to indicate to the other his plans. There seemed to be more originality, more genius, more of the 'imprevnu' in Mr. Morphy's moves, and more of study and experience in those of Mr. Anderssen. The two men are evidently more nearly matched than they ever were before.

"On Tuesday the game recommenced at 12 o'clock, and at the close was a draw. On Wednesday, Mr. Morphy beat Mr. Anderssen two games in rapid succession, the first one in a few moves. The young giant is getting roused up."

Harwitz has been distinguishing himself by playing eight blindfolded games, six of which he won, one he lost, and one drawn. His opponents were all inferior players, and the games lacked brilliancy. Morphy, on the conclusion of his match with Anderssen, promises to play twenty games blindfolded against strong players.

MR. DOUGLAS WILL GO BEFORE THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Chicago *Times*, the home organ of Mr. Douglas, and which always speaks by authority, says:

Mr. Douglas will not ask a nomination at the hands of the Charleston Convention. If in that body his friends should present his name, and he be nominated, he will not feel at liberty to decline it; if his friends should not present his name, then the nominee of the Convention will receive his support. The use of his name by any men or body of men, as a candidate for the Presidency or any other office, independent of and hostile to the nominations of the democratic party, is altogether unsanctioned by Mr. Douglas, will never receive his sanction, and is wholly repugnant to his wishes and desires. We say this much with a full knowledge of its truth, and knowing that we express in this particular his own sentiments.

A servant asked her mistress, whether she could oblige her by going out on a particular afternoon, as she was going to have a party of friends, and wanted the loan of the drawing-room.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.—Almost simultaneously with the nomination of Mr. Harris as minister resident near the government of Japan, comes the startling intelligence that the Tai-Koon, or secular Emperor, is dead, and that his death took place soon after signing the American treaty. That a sovereign, who was described by Mr. Harris as but thirty years of age, and in perfect health, at the time of signing the treaty, should have been suddenly taken off, naturally creates some suspicion as to the cause of his death. By Japanese officials it was, at first, attributed to pleurisy, and subsequently to dropsy; but the Dutch at Desima ascribe it to the orders of Mikado, or spiritual Emperor, who, as they assert, refused to recognize the treaty, on the ground that he should have been consulted before it received the imperial signature.

He is said to have declared the act to be a violation of the laws of Japan, and to have notified the Tia-Koon that the time had come for him to commit "Hari-Kari"--which, being interpreted, means that he should disembowel himself; and that he immediately yielded obedience to the mandate. In any other country than Japan this proceeding would appear to be incredible; but there the laws of the land—which are of long standing and cannot easily be changed—are as binding upon the secular Emperor as upon the meanest of his subjects. If he infringes them, he is held amenable to the penalty; and there are strong reasons for believing that the penalty in this case has been rigorously exacted.

The laws prohibiting all intercourse with foreigners have been strictly observed for more than two centuries, and the most influential princes of the Empire, together with a large proportion of the Japanese population, were strongly opposed to the radical changes which it was justly anticipated the recent treaties would introduce. If, moreover, the statement be true that the Prince of Bitsu and the liberal members of the government, with whom the treaties were negotiated, have fallen into disgrace, and that the former members of the Imperial Council, who were in favor of complete isolation, have been restored to power—that fact alone would go far to substantiate the rumor that the death of the Tai-Koon was produced by violent means. All the information we have received thus far tends to this conclusion.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

The necrology for 1858 is distinguished by many noted names, but upon the whole it may be remarked that Death has contented himself with fewer "shining marks" than usual.—Among American statesmen the most eminent deceased for the year was Thomas H. Benton. With him departed Senator Evans, of South Carolina, Senator Henderson of Texas, ex-Senator Bagby, of Alabama, General James Gadsden, of South Carolina, John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois, and ex-President Anson Jones, of Texas. Among lawyers have died Benjamin F. Butler and Chief Justice Duer, of New York. Among authors; Wm. H. Herbert, William Jay and Madame Ida Pfeiffer. Among merchants, Anson G. Phelphs, of N.York, and James Adger, of Charleston. Among mechanics, Isaac Newton and John P. Allaire. Among scientific men, Bondland, the naturalist, and Robert Brown, the botanist. Among painters, Ary Schaffer. Among sculptors, Edward S. Bartholomew. Among theatrical characters, the great Rachael and Lablache, the singers.—Among soldiers, Field Marshall Radetzky, of the Austrian army, and Major General Persifer F. Smith, of the United States army.—Among naval commanders, two American Commodores, Mathew C. Perry and T. Ap Catesby Jones. Among philosophers, Robert Owen.—Among prominent characters of the European courts, the Duchess of Orleans, Medschid Pacha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, and Baron Ward, (the Yorkshire Hostler,) Prime Minister of Parma. Among other notorieties deceased may be mentioned Soyer the prince of cooks, Dred Scott, whose name will be a famous one in the annals of the country, and Eleazer Williams, the reputed Bourbon.

ITEMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—Save all your pieces of bread for puddings; dry, or they will mould.

Examine your pickles, sweetmeats, and everything put away.

A hot shovel, held over varnished furniture, will take out white spots.

A bit of glue, dissolved in skim milk and water, will restore rusty old crape.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap suds, and not rinsed.

If your flat irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Oat straw is best for filling beds; should be changed once a year.

If you are buying carpet, for durability, choose small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of a door will prevent their creaking.

Scotch snuff put on the holes where crickets come out will destroy them.

Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Green should be the prevailing color of bed hangings and window drapery.

A gallon of strong lye put into a barrel of hard water will make it as soft as rain water.

A formal fashionable visitor thus addressed a little girl:

'How are you, my dear?'

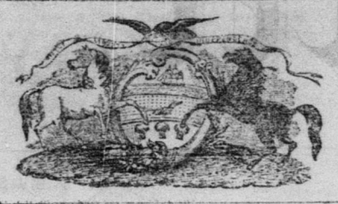
'Very well, I thank you,' she replied.

The visitor then added, 'Now, my dear, you should ask me how I am.'

The child simply and honestly replied, 'I don't want to know.'

One might as well be out of the world as to be loved by nobody in it.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, FEB 4 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

MONEY! MONEY!!—The approaching Court will be a favorable opportunity for many who owe us for subscription, advertising and job work, to call and settle. Those not coming to town can send the amounts with their neighbors who do come. This is intended for all who are indebted. If persons cannot pay all they owe us, (and none owe us very large bills, they can certainly pay us a part of the amount) We have payments to make, and must have money some how or another.

Jan. 28, 1859.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

It is well known that some of the Locofoco press of Pennsylvania, among the rest the Bedford Gazette, charged that the Opposition in Congress were not disposed to do anything in favor of the suffering interests of Pennsylvania, and, in fact, of the whole country, by increasing the Tariff. We pronounced this false at the time, and the acts of the Opposition since the meeting of Congress, prove that they are in favor of increasing the duties on foreign manufactures. The position the Opposition took in their caucus, and also their votes, proves the falsity of all the Locofoco charges to the contrary. The Locofoco Senators and Members in Congress, with the exception of those from this State, are almost unanimously opposed to Protection.

The Washington correspondent of the North American says:—"The only possible hope for a modification of the Tariff at this session is through the action of a Conference Committee. In its closing hours that last chance is desperate, and depends entirely upon the refusal of the House to grant a loan, except upon this express condition. Even then there is too much reason to fear that the Senate will not yield its repugnance to a change, so obstinate is the purpose of the Democratic majority to refuse any concession on this subject. They are more inclined to hazard an extra session, than to conquer their prejudices. The House is likely to stand firm, and to insist upon provision being made to extinguish any debt that may be created. The Republicans have held a caucus, and unanimously agreed to vote for a modification of the Tariff. Their stand is clear, positive and unqualified, as will be seen whenever the test shall be made in the House. On the other hand, the Democrats in that body will hardly muster twenty votes, including the Pennsylvania delegation. This significant fact tells the whole story, especially when connected with the position of the Democratic majority in the Senate. There is no difficulty in knowing what political interests in Congress are for and against the policy of reasonable protection."

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

It will be seen by referring to another column, in this week's paper, that an election for officers of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will take place on Saturday 19th inst. It is the determination now to put the Road under contract early in the Spring, and push it along vigorously to completion. We have pretty good authority for saying that an additional sum of probably about $25,000 of stock will be taken by a good Company outside of this county, which will make in addition to the $75,000 already secured, $100,000. The balance, estimated at about $130.000 will have to be raised within the County. About, we presume $35.000 of this has been subscribed leaving yet in round numbers about $100.000 to be raised. Can this be secured? We believe it can. Our citizens should go to work in earnest, and all take their share of the above amount, and the Road will most certainly be made. Farmers, that own lands along the route, or within ten or fifteen miles of the Road, your lands will be increased in value considerably, and you will have a good home market for your products. On your liberality much depends. If you avail yourselves of the present opportunity you will have the Road, and if you let it pass by unheeded, in our honest opinion, we will not have a Rail Road for the next twenty years. Let us all do our best, and the result will tend vastly to develope our now dormant but almost inexhaustible agricultural and mineral resources, and increase the wealth of the County.

☞ The "*Great Republic Monthly*," for February has been received. It is a very valuable number.

Also, Peterson's Magazine. It is one of the best in the country, and as especial favorite among the ladies.

G. W. Williams, Esq., of the House of Representatives, was at home a day or two ago, to visit a sick child. Hon. W. P. Schell, of the Senate, was also on a visit home.

Geo. G. Walker, of the House of Representatives has our thanks for many favors.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Saturday night last, about 9½ o'clock, the cry of fire was again heard in our village. The fire was found to proceed from the small new barn belonging to the heirs of John Claar, dec'd. The flames spread rapidly, and the building was totally destroyed. There were scarcely any exertions made to save the building, as there were no buckets or anything else on the ground to aid in extinguishing the fire, although a stream of water runs right by. The Engine Company, *after the building had burned down, as usual*, had the small Engine on the ground, and even then were unable to work it, placing the hose on the wrong end, and hardly a dozen members being with it. It is the almost unanimous opinion of all, that had we no Company, the engines would be better attended to, and property would be in a safer condition than it now is. A small quantity of grain was consumed.

The frequency of the destruction of stables, &c., by fire, in this place, is alarming, and there appears to be no doubt that they are all the work of an incendiary. It is only about five years since a barn on the same spot where this one stood was destroyed in the same way. The loss by this last fire is supposed to be from $150 00 to $200 00.

Let our citizens be on their guard, and they may yet discover the fiends, and have them placed safely out of harm's way.

REVIVALS.—There is quite a revival of religion going on in the Lutheran Church in Pleasant Valley, Bedford Tp. Some thirty or forty have professed conversion, and the good work still continues. A union meeting is also going on in Shover's Valley. A great many have joined the church.

Peterson's Detector for February has been received. It contains a list of 81 new counterfeits since the last number. In our opinion, it is the best Detector published in the country.

FALCONER TO SCOTT.—The person who got a volume of the British Poets, from us, Falconer to Scott included, several years since, will please return the same.

VESUVIUS.—We have been permitted to make an extract from a letter addressed by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Minister Resident of the Court of Naples, to Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, in which Mr. Chandler furnishes a brief account of the circumstances current at Naples at the date of the letter, December 16th, relative to an expected eruption of Mount Vesurius. He says:

"At the present moment the people of this city are in great excitement at the indications of a dangerous eruption from Mount Vesurius. For a long time great masses of lava have been issuing from apertures on the side of the mountain, about half way up, and these apertures have been augmenting in number and size so rapidly that not only is there apprehension of an eruption, but serious fears are expressed that the sides of the mountain will soon be so worn and perforated as to be no longer able to sustain the superior portion, and people are leaving the vicinity and coming into the city proper. Last night the mountain was truly grand. The hundreds of great fires on the sides (red hot lava) were terribly brilliant, while the vast volume of smoke that rose slowly from the crater above, had its side illuminated by the fire on the flanks, and presented an appearance of indescribable grandeur. I, of course, am unable to say whether these fears are well founded, but they are entertained by men of science and experience here. To-day the people are commemorating the first anniversary of the awful earthquake of 1857, and they are all going to church. We seek God when we find no help in man, and perhaps it is a part of God's providence that we should be visited with scourges that man cannot direct or withhold.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE FIVE CENTS POSTAGE.

The attempt to increase the letter postage from three to five cents, meets with general condemnation with the Press. No such proposition can or ought to pass the House, or except to find favor with the country. Experience has demonstrated in England that a reduction of the rate has increased the revenue, where, notwithstanding all our boasted intelligence and free schools, four times as many letters pass through the mails annually as in the U. States, and it is well said that "no franking privilege exists there, and if it was abolished here the revenue of the Department would not only be increased, but a large saving would be made every year by arresting the immense waste in public printing which it notoriously encourages, and with no advantage whatever to the country."

CONGO IDEA OF HOOPS.

Some of the Wanderer's Africans are in Mississippi. The Vicksburg Sun says:

"We do not think they are valuable from the fact that we believe that no man would like to oversee a set of hideous, senseless-looking creatures: besides, it would, in our opinion, be a great deal of trouble to keep them at work.

They can ask for tobacco and whiskey, and perhaps chew the former and drink the latter, but they can do nothing else. They know nothing about the use of clothing, and would as soon place a pair of pants on their shoulders as on their legs. One of them has formed a great fancy for umbrellas, and when a couple of young ladies approached him, dressed in the present extensive fashion, he flung down his hoe, and followed them with all possible speed, and as he came near them, he vigorously grabbed at the skirt of the dress of one of them, but before he succeeded in getting hold of it one of the attaches of the Mississippi Central Railroad succeeded in knocking him down.—Mr. Montague then took him in charge, and asked him in his own gibberish what he pursued the lady for, when he replied that she had an umbrella under her dress, and he wanted it.

From Forney's Press.

The Thirty Million Project.

The debate in the United States Senate, on Monday last, upon the proposition to place $30.000.000 at the disposal of Mr. Buchanan for the purchase of Cuba, was very interesting and instructive, particularly the speeches of Senators Seward and Toombs, the former having spoken against, and the latter in favor of the appropriation. Both Senators may well be proud of their efforts, as each was in its way creditable, forcible, and eloquent. Mr. Seward's exhibit of the financial policy of the Administration was very striking. After stating that $30,000,000 was but an initial sum, which might be extended to $250,000,000 or more, according to the will and pleasure of the President, he said:

"I will assume that it authorizes the President to contract a debt to Spain without again consulting Congress or the Senate of the U. States, for the sum of $250,000,000. This proposition comes at a time when our revenues are reduced to $50,000,000 and there is a confessed deficiency for the year of $30,000,000. It is immaterial whether we borrow this $30,000,000 to pay to Spain, as the bill proposes, or whether we pay it out of the receipts of the revenues flowing into the Treasury, and borrow the money to supply the place of what we thus abstract. It proposes nothing less than to authorize the President of the United States to create at once and absolutely a debt of $30-000.000, and indirectly a further debt of $220,000,000, in addition to a deficit, which is virtually an existing debt against the Treasury of $30,000,000; making $60,000,000 of new debt certain, and $220,000,000 contingent. This, added to an already funded debt of $60,000,000, will raise the national debt to $280,000,000. This is to be done under extraordinary circumstances. We have at this moment no financial system—no system of revenue. We have, indeed, a tariff law which brought last year into the Treasury over $40,000,000, and this year is expected to bring in $50,000,000; but a revenue law which leaves an annual deficit cannot be said to constitute a fiscal system. Congress, after being in session now near two months, has utterly failed to devise any kind of revenue system whatever.—Nor has the Executive Administration submitted to Congress any system for this emergency. This statement is strictly true, if you consider that the President recomends one system in his annual message, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, his own responsible minister of finance, submits to us another and widely different one.

"This great increase of the public debt we are asked to make at the very hour when, in compliance with the Executive recommendation, we are proposing to authorize him to build the Pacific Railroad, at a cost of not less than $125,000,000 more; and, simultaneously with this, in the same message, we are also asked to authorize the President to move the army into Mexico, which can cost nothing less than $100-000,000 more; and, at the same time, in pursuance of recommendations of the same weight and authority, we are asked to authorize him to employ the army and the navy against just so many Spanish-American States on this continent as he shall choose, which can require nothing less than $100,000,000 more; so, without any financial system at all, we are to have a great debt created by this Congress of the United States, on the recommendation and application of the President to strengthen the arm of the Executive, while weakening the power and the constitutional force of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a debt of $500,000,000."

Mr. Toombs, in his reply, summarily disposed of Mr. Seward's financial difficulties by avowing his hostility to the Pacific Railroad bill and most of the other expenditures suggested, and by declaring that Cuba was worth to this Union all the money that Mr. Buchanan would pay for it. An enumeration of national advantages likely to accrue from the annexation of Cuba, a bold defiance of French or English interference in case Spain agreed to sell us that island, and a masterly defence of the practical working of our institutions over new acquisitions, without regard to the character of their population, formed the main points of his remarkably able and telling speech.

But we see little reason to hope that the speedy acquisition of Cuba is at all involved in this controversy. All the signs of the times indicate the utter improbability of our being able to purchase it now. Mr. Seward well said, after quoting the recent proceedings in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies:

"Now, sir, after having shown that *there is not the least earthly prospect of acquiring the Island of Cuba* by or in consequence of the passage of this bill, what follows? It follows that *the question whether Cuba is desirable, and ought to be attained, is not at all in debate. It is an idle, a visionary, and mischievous abstraction.* There is no such question here; but the question which is presented is, *whether the Congress of the United States shall authorize the President of the United States to offer an indignity to Spain.* That is all."

The President has asked for unusual, extraordinary, and dangerous powers, and he has not given Congress the slightest reason for believing that any substantial good can result from a compliance with his request. The belief that Cuba will one day become an integrial portion of this Union is almost universal, but there is nothing to mark this as a propitious period for accelerating that event, or for selecting Mr. Buchanan and the scheme he has devised as the agents through which that end is to be attained.

UNHAPPY MATCHES.—A year and a half ago, four young ladies in Cincinnati were married at the same hour. Two have since separated from their husbands, and the other two are trying to get separated.

Japan letters say the expedition of Mr. Reed to that country will cost, including the honorable gentleman's salary, ($14,000 per year,) at least $100,000.

THE OXFORD FRAUDS PROVED.

A very important and interesting paper, even at this late day, has just appeared in the National Intelligencer, signed by Ex-Gov. Walker and Ex-Secretary Stanton, and addressed to the people of the United States. It relates to the forged Oxford returns, rejected by Walker and Stanton, thus deciding the political complexion of the Kansas Legislature in 1857.—They bring as evidence a letter of Mr. Batt Jones, one of the Oxford election Judges, and whose name purported to authenticate the returns. Jones solemnly avows that he never authorized the use of his name as Judge or knew anything about the election, and that he would have made the exposure sooner, but from the persuasions of friends, and the excitement then prevailing He therefore never subscribed them, nor authorized any one to do so for him, and consequently they are an admitted forgery, as alleged at the time by Messrs. Walker and Stanton.

It is, therefore, now a conceded fact, that the Oxford returns were a forgery, and that they were properly rejected by Messrs. Walker and Stanton, notwithstanding they were so violently assailed at the time for acting upon that which to them was a certainty. As these and other forgeries were incorporated into the Lecompton Constitution, it is clear that that instrument, says this card, "was reeking with fraud and forgery, and should have been—as Senator Hammond said—kicked out of Congress." What that Senator has already had the courage to concede, we cannot doubt, will soon be the sentiment of the whole country; and the sober second thought of the people of the South, will eventually unite with the almost unanimous verdict of the people of the North and West, in stamping this base counterfeit and imposture with the brand of infamy and execration."—*Pitts. Chronicle.*

New Race of Human Beings.

Some time since a paragraph appeared in a New South Wales journal relative to the discovery, in the far interior, of a new race of blacks, "who had no hair on the top of their heads, at the place where the wool ought to grow." The account of this most extraordinary discovery has been corroborated by an eyewitness, a Mr. Thompson, who has arrived from where the aboriginals ruralize. They are, he says, of a copper color, and are tall and athletic, much superior in every respect to their dark skinned brethren. The woman are also said to have more claims to beauty. They, however, are also deficient of what is generally acknowledged to be the 'glory of woman.' Mr. Thompson, it appears, was at camp on the Upper Balonne, with others, on ground hitherto untrodden by a white man, when he was suddenly surprised by a visit from these bald-pated, copper-colored beings. They appear to have friendly intentions, and as nothing was noticed in their conduct of an aggressive nature, a conversation of nods and signs ensued. After a while, a sovereign was shown to them, when one of them picking up a stone, pointed with his finger to the far West, and intimated that stones of a similar description to the sovereign were to be picked up on the ground in masses as large as the stone he held. The place was understood to be some hundred miles further in the interior, but they signified their intention of bringing some of these stones at their next visit.—Mr. Thompson intends to return again to the Balonne, and to await their arrival. If this story be true, the age of wonders truly has not ceased.—*Bombay Telegraph, Sept. 7.*

MORPHY AND ANDERSSEN.—The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says:—

"The following story has been related to me, illustrative of the philosophy of chess; which, although disparaged, I find by some of our journals enjoys the additional admiration of Dr. Franklin, as requiring the exertion of every originating faculty of the mind. In the course of one of the games between Messrs Morphy and Andressen, a move of the former excited much surprise among the bystanders. He had declined to take a piece, which, although apparently an exchange of knights, would have resulted, it was thought conclusively in his favor, the game proceeded, nevertheless, without verbal comment, and was rapidly won by Mr. Morphy. No sooner did he deliver the "checkmate" than one of the most intense of the lookers on, breathless with pent-up emotion, exclaimed, "for the love of heaven tell me why you did not take the knight." "Because," said Mr. Morphy, all alive to the nature of his friend's concern, "it was a deep-laid plot." In a few moves I should have lost the game by a stale-mate. Mr. Andersen saw the game was desperate, and he planned this snare for me." So saying, he replaced the piece as they had been at the critical moment, and demonstrated the result by a series of moves which would have been inevitable had he taken the knight. 'Was I not right, Mr. Anderssen?' 'Precisely,' ejaculated the bewildered gentleman, thinking possibly that the prince of darkness was not without a share in the composition of the young stranger."

More Rebellion.

The Philadelphia *Press* says the coming Democratic State Convention, which meets on the 4th of March, has been packed by the National Administration, and that the purpose is to crush all who will not bow down to the Buchanan dynasty. The *Press* adds:

"It remains to be seen whether the scourge is to be newly applied to those who rebelled before, and whether the agents of a centralized despotism are again ready to do the bidding of their superiors. They may be well assured that the principle which they could not repress in 1858 has strengthened its loins for the great battle of 1859; and that the troops who fought against them in two pitched conflicts have been disciplined by the collision, and are not unwilling, if it must be so, to accept all the responsibilities of a new encounter. Daily there is an awakening of the public mind. The Democrats of Pennsylvania, disenchanted of their attachment to the man who has deserted, and after deserting has sought to degrade them, have imbibed a still more passionate love for that which they conceive to be right, and will be right, and will be content with nothing short of the amplest and most unequivocal recognition of their principles."

See advertisement of Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

THE CAMELS.

We visited Parson's wharf, on Tuesday, to witness a feat of strength performed by one of Mrs. Watson's camels, of which there were near a dozen on the wharf, of all sizes and ages. Upon the word of command being given, the camel lay down, ready to receive his load, which consisted of five bales of hay, weighing, in the aggregate, over 1,400 pounds, which was firmly bound to the pannier placed upon the animal's hump. Upon the utterance of the word of command by the native keeper, the huge animal rose, without an effort, to his feet, and walked off in a stately manner along the wharf and through the city. We were informed that the same camel had 1,600 pounds placed on him, with which enormous weight he easily rose. The animals are all exceedingly tractable, and seem to have much affection for any one who treats them kindly, as an example of which Mrs. W. informed us that one of them—a pretty white one, which she had petted—would always kiss her, when she went within kissing distance, which fact we really thought proved the animal to possess an excellent taste, as well as an affectionate disposition. In their native country, the average load for a full grown camel is some 800 pounds, with which they will perform long journeys over deserts, with but little food or water. We doubt not that with the abundant forage found in all parts of Texas, and a full supply of water generally, the camel will improve in strength and general appearance, and be able to transport larger loads, at a more rapid pace, than in its native country.—*Galveston News.*

STRANGE DEATH SHOT.—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in his letter of December 2, notes the shocking fate of the gallant Gen. Ardant, who, after commanding the artillery through the Crimean war, has just met his death by a singular accident at Vincennes. In company with Marshal Vaillant, the Ministers of War and a large number of general officers, he was watching the effects of the explosion of bombs from a block house erected for that purpose. A very small opening of less than an inch wide was left for the purpose of observation, and the officers took their places at this alternately.—Scarcely had Gen. Ardant placed himself before it, when a bomb exploded, and a fragment passing through the aperture, struck him on the forehead with such force as literally to scatter his brains on his brother officers around. Thus died, in the midst of friends and peace, by an almost inconceivable hazard, a gallant soldier who has passed unscathed through a hundred combats.

DEATH OF MRS. McPHERSON.

We announce with sorrow under our obituary head to-day the death of Mrs. CATHARINE McPHERSON, relict of the late J. B. McPherson, Esq., and mother of Hon. Edward McPherson, our Congressman elect from this district. She died at the residence of her Son-in-law, Dr. N. B. Scott, in Hagerstown, Md., on Tuesday morning last, while there on a visit.—Her remains were brought home on Wednesday evening and interred in Ever Green Cemetery on Thursday followed by many friends who will hold her in remembrance and esteem her memory for her many fine qualities as a Christian, a neighbor and friend. She died in the 68th year of her age. This is three deaths which has occured in the family within the short space of one year. True it is that "troubles never come singly."—*Gettysburg Star.*

Specimen of Democratic Morals.

Mr. Keitt of S. C., in a speech in Congress a few days ago, declared himself for the immediate acquisition of Cuba, without negotiation or any other tardy process. He did not extend the same favor to Mexico or Central America, which he thought were not needed to carry out the same principles of progress.

And Mr. Cox of Ohio, declared his willingness to vote for the bill introduced by Mr. Branch, but he was not particular as to the amount appropriated, looking to the negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, and looking then to the orderly seizure of it.

What are we coming to when such sentiments can be thus freely enunciated in the Congress of the U. States!

STATE FINANCES.

The State Treasurer estimates the revenue for the current year at $4,088,800, which, with the balance in the Treasury at the close of the year, will make a total of $4,980,827. The ordinary expenses, including $250,000, to the Sinking Fund, he estimates at $3,151,017, which would leave a balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, of $1,829,810. This estimate would justify an appropriation of $1,250,000 toward the extinction of the State Debt, and we trust that that appropriation will be made. The finances of the State were never in so prosperous a condition as now, and we should therefore take advantage of the prosperity to reduce our funded debt.

Death and Life.

Within a few days a lady residing near Perkiomen bridge, Montgomery county, Pa., lost two children by the measels. But on the evening of the funeral the lady bore twins! This is almost as singular as the following case in which a lady died the same day she was married:

MARRIED.—In Prattsville, N. Y., on the 10th inst., by P. K. Salisbury, Esq., John Bivens, of Middletown, Delaware county, N. Y., to Miss M. A. Tuck, of Prattsville, Green county, N. Y.

DIED.—In Prattsville, on the 10th inst., of asthma and hemorrhage of the lungs, Mrs. M. A. Bivens, wife of John Bivens, in the 29th year of her age.

A VERY SAD STORY.—An English paper relates the death of a father from grief. It says:

"H's boy, aged eight years, was accused on a charge of stealing a sovereign. Bail was refused, and the lad was sent to prison. The father, on parting with his child, took the matter so deeply to heart that he went home and never again looked up. A deep-seated melancholy took possession of him; he was obliged to give up work, and on the day his little boy was tried, the father breathed his last. The surgeon that attended him says that he died of a broken heart. The boy was discharged."

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, shows that there are 11,281 schools in the State, being an increase of 325 over 1857; that there are 628,201 scholars in attendance upon the schools, being an increase of 28,633 over 1857; that the number of teachers is 13 856, and that the average of salaries of male teachers per month, is $24,25. The average cost of instruction for each scholar, per month, has been 53 cents, and the total expenditures for school purposes during the year, were $2,427,631 41. These figures include the city of Philadelphia, which has heretofore been omitted from the State Superintendent's Report.

TRIAL OF THE FUNKS.—The Franklin Co. Court having commenced its January session on Monday of last week, David and Daniel Funk, charged with the murder of John Osborn, were arraigned on the following Thursday, and separate trials granted them. The case of Daniel was taken up immediately, and continued until Monday of this week, (Court having sat on Sunday,) when it was given to the jury, who, after an absence of a few hours, returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years and six months. The jury in the case of David Funk rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was set free.

PENETRATING CHINA.—Lord Elgin, the British Minister in China, has projected an expedition up the Yangtse river, which promises many interesting results. With a squadron of steam corvettes and gun boats, six in number, and with the consent of the Chinese authorities, he is going as far as Hangchow, the principal commercial emporium on the river, five hundred miles from its mouth, and more than three hundred miles above Nankin, hitherto the utmost limit of "outside barbarian" navigation. The Yangtse is called the Mississippi of China, but as it drains about one-third of China, the population on its banks must be eight or ten times as much as that on the Mississippi.

THRILLING SCENE IN A CHURCH.—At the Madeleine, in Paris, on Christmas eve, the well-known Abbe Bautain preached in the evening, and as he is one of the most eloquent pulpit orators, as well as one of the most learned theologians of France, a very large congregation assembled to hear him. Ascending the pulpit, he gave forth no text, but after a pause cried in a sonorous voice, "A Saviour is born unto us!" He then repeated the cry, and then said: "My brethren, why do you not receive that glad tidings with an Hallelujah?" Thereupon the whole congregation stood up and cried "Hallelujah!" After which he proceeded to deliver his sermon.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Evening Post's Washington correspondent tells a good saying by Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican representative elect from Mr. Buchanan's district:

"A gentleman was referring, in presence of Thaddeus Stevens, to the possibility of Mr. Buchanan turning against the South for the purpose of retrieving his lost fortune in Pennsylvania, and asked Mr. Stevens what he thought would be the result. Mr. Stevens replied that there would be no trouble about that, as the South could reclaim him any time under the Fugitive Slave Law! The inquirer seemed perfectly satisfied."

The present session gives to members a *thousand dollars a month*, besides mileage and perquisites. Deducting the Sundays and holidays, the present "short session will allow about 60 working days; for, by constitutional requirement, it must close on the third of March, which will give to each member nearly *fifty dollars per day* for every day employed, exclusive of mileage.

The Schwarts Democrats of Berks, have organized themselves into a *distinct* party, and have resolved to carry on the war against the Buchanan hunkers. We have thus three parties in Berks. This will make future political movements interesting, and very much tend to equalize the chances of success at all elections hereafter to come off in old Berks.

GEN. SCOTT'S OVERCOAT STOLEN.—When Gen. Scott arrived in New Orleans, some one near him in the crowd which pressed around him at the St. Charles asked permission to carry his overcoat. The General granted the request, and the person in carrying out his intentions in getting the coat in his possession, carried it entirely away, and the General has not heard of it since. In consequence the General had to call upon a tailor the next day.

SENTENCE OF C. M. DONOVAN.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1—C. M. Donovan, an ex member of the Legislature, who was convicted of an assault and battery on J. M. Church, a member from the city, was, this morning, sentenced by Judge Pearson to an imprisonment of three months, to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and to give security in $1000 to keep peace.

THE TEN MILLION LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—From information received at the Treasury Department, it is estimated that about one-fourth of the recent ten million loan has already been paid in. The only certificates of stock as yet issued are to the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, for $100,000.

DOINGS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It is reported that Douglas has promised to go to New Hampshire to electioneer and canvass against the opposition. If he succeeds as well as others have, in attempting to redeem the Old Granite State, he will come back "with a flea in his ear."

DEATH OF W. A. PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.

BOSTON, January, 29.—William H. Prescott, the Historian, died yesterday, very suddenly, from paralysis. He had been enjoying his usual health up to the moment of his death.

MARRIED.

In the vicinity of Bloody Run, on Thursday, January the 27th. by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. SIMON RITCHEY, of Rays Cove, and Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of Henry S. Fluck.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, that an Election will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 19th day February, inst., between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M., to elect a President and twelve directors to conduct and manage the affairs and business of said Company, for the ensuing year.

D. WASHABAUGH,
E. L. ANDERSON,
JOB MANN,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
O. E. SHANNON,
FRANCIS JORDAN,
JOS. W. TATE,
WM. P. SCHELL,
JOHN ALSIP.
Committee.

Feb. 4, 1859.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CHAMBERSBURG AND BEDFORD TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY for the year ending Jan. 12th, 1858.—

To ball. at last settlement	$2,940,00	By am't expenses	$1,890,92
To Receipts for Tolls	3,590,10	Dividends paid since last settlement	494,00
	6,530.00	Unpaid Div'ds	2,086,22
			$4,471,15
	4,471,14		
Available balance	$2,059,86		

T. B. KENNEDY, President.

Feb. 4, 1859.—3t

ONE MONTH OF BARGAINS,

BEFORE TAKING STOCK.

GREAT inducements offered to CASH purchasers! All kinds of winter DRY GOODS REDUCED, viz: Cobargs at 50 worth 75, Merinoes at 18 and 25, worth 25 and 37½, Alpacas, Silks, Delaines, Shawls, Ribbands, dress trimmings, Shirts and Drawers, Comforts, Flanels, Linseys, Sattinets, Cassimers, Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c. All selling off very CHEAP, by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

Feb. 4, 1859.—1m

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN.

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for parade on TUESDAY, the 22d day of FEBRUARY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform, (with plume,) and 10 rounds of blank cartridge A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain.

WILLIAM DIBERT, O. S.

Feb. 4, 1859.

LOOK OUT!

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., by book account or otherwise are hereby notified to call and make settlement immediately, or their account will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

Feb. 4, 1859.—h SAMUEL SHUCK & CO.

NOTICE.

THE managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent, on the Capital stock, payable after the 1st day of February inst.

W. H. McDOWELL, Treasurer.

Feb. 4, 1859.—c

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

Bedford County ss.

L.S. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Wm. H. Irwin and —— his wife and his heirs, and James N. Lane and —— his wife and his heirs, and all others interested in the premises

GREETING;

We command and firmly enjoin you that laying aside all business whatever, you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said Court to be held in Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to show cause if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler and John Whitay, on their complaint against you, before our said Court, duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court in order to perpetuate the same agreeably to the Constitution of our Government and the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.—Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford the 23d day of November A. D. 1858.

Jan. 14, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE following persons have filed their petitions for license in the Clerk's Office, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Session of the peace of Bedford County, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next:

Shannon Mullin, Bedford tp.	Tavern.
John B Castner, Broadtop "	"
Frederick Hilderbrant, Juniata tp.	"
Joseph Gonder, " "	"
Peter Kinsey, " "	"
David Hagey, Liberty "	"
Isaac B. Kay, " "	"
William Dibert, West Providence tp.	"
Philip Steckman, " "	"
P. G. Morgart, " "	"
Fredrick Berkhimer, St. Clair "	"
John A. Snively, Schellsburg Borough.	

S. H. TATE, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office Jan. 28, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fi. fa., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 14th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All defendants', John King & Thomas King's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 237 acres, more or less; about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story mansion house, 13 tenant houses, store house, ware house, one iron forge, saw-mill, coal house, large new bank barn, 2 frame stables and other out-buildings thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of James Fink, Jacob Steel, John Gates, and others, known as the Bedford Forge property.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 206 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Lucinda Piper and others—known as the John McIlnay tract.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less. with a log house thereon erected, on the waters of Yellow Creek; adjoining lands of Piper and Fink, George B. Kay's heirs and others, in the name of John King.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land, containing 402 acres, more or less; adjoining the Bedford Forge and others, in the name of Stephen Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 404 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Richard Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 404 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Joseph Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 409 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, known in the the name of Samuel Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 424 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others in the name of Alexander Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 413 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of John McIlnay.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 374 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of David Piper.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 385 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Timothy Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Israel Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 392 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others in the name of Zachariah Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 421 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of John Boyd.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 429 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of William Davis.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 432 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Isabel Davis.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 441 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of William Piper.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 477 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others; i, the name of John Hardin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 442 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Ignatius Hardin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 434 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of James Wilson.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 2372 acres, more or less; about 100 cleared and under fence, with one charcoal furnace, one bloom forge, with four refining fires, one mansion house, one brick office and store house, ware house, 13 tenant houses, 6 stables one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, coal house, iron house, and other outbuildings thereon erected; adjoining lands of James Eichelberger, on the North, Henry Gates and Eli Fluke, on the South and West, and Broad Top on the East—known as the Lemnos Iron Works property.

ALSO—One tract of land in Woodcock valley known as the Bender ore bank containing 256 acres, more or less; adjoining lands of Stephen Weimer and others.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land containing 33 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others; warranted in the name of Thomas and John King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 420 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of John Cheney.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 423 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Maria Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 374 acres. more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Hannah Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 423 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of George F. Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Peter Swope and J. King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 70 acres more or less, adjoining the above and others in the name of Casper Fluck; known as the Fluck ore bank.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 15 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others—known as the Daughinbaugh improvement.

ALSO—One tract of land containining 100 acres more or less, adjoining Martin Hoover on the west and others, being a part of the Dyke's tract.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less; adjoining Martin Hoover on the east and others, being a part of the Dyke's tract; and all the above described lands situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John King and Thomas King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 40 acres more or less; about all cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of James Price, Henry Gates and others—situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 265 acres, more or less; about 50 acres, cleared and under fence, with 2 dwelling houses and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of William Iams, Solomon Smith and others.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less; about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling and kitchen attached and log barn thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of De'ft, William Iams, Arnold Lashley and others.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 53 acres, more or less, unimproved, adjoining lands of John Johnson, John Bennett and others.

ALSO—One other tract known as the mansion place, containing 265 acres, more or less; about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with dwelling house and store room attached, double log barn, frame stable, and other out-buildings thereon erected; adjoining lands of Mrs. Nancy Ellin, Elza McElfish, Joshua Browning and others. And all the above described lands situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Lashley.

ALSO—All Defendant, D. S. Berkstresser's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land, called Buck Bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less; about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half plank house thereon erected; adjoining lands of Wm. Forrester, on the west and the Juniata river on the north and east—situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of D. S. Berkstresser.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Hopewell, fronting about 60 feet on front street and extending back to the furnace race and to an alley, on the north, lying triangular, containing about one eighth of an acre—situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 86 acres, more or less; about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, cabin house and double log barn thereon erected; adjoining lands of William Blackburn, Isaac Cuppett and others—situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Tawney.

ALSO—All De'ft, William Patton's interest, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, bounded by lands formerly owned by Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton and James Cunningham & Co., containing 106¼ acres and allowance, &c., being the same tract, with the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of William Patton.

ALSO—All Def't's interest in and to a certain two story plank frame toll and dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet—situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, erected on and over the road of said Company, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto, with the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 44 acres, more or less; about 2 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected; adjoining lands of William Thompson, James Ray, Watsons heirs and others—situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Richardson Def't.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown fronting 27 feet on main street and extending back about 220 feet to an alley, with a two story plank house thereon erected, adjoining an alley on the Northeast, and lot of Dominick Feeny on the South, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John McCaffey and wife Def'ts

ALSO One tract of land containing 190 acres, more or less; about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, double frame barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Abraham Sills, Anthony Zimmers, and others, situate Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Reighart De'ft.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown fronting 55 feet on main street and extending back 220 to an alley, with a two story frame store house thereon erected, adjoining other lots of Deft. Joseph Crisman on the north and fronting 220 feet on street running from the Juniata River to the town of Saxton on the south. Situate in Liberty township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Crisman.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 21, 1859.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their acounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, for Confirmation on Tuesday the 15th day of February, next at the Court House in Bedford.

The account of Joseph Imler, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Fickes, late of Union tp. dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Esq., Guardian of Caroline Conley, formerly Caroline Miller, one of the daughters of Thos. B. Miller, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Brown, Esq., Surviving Executor of the last will, &c., of John Keeffe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of John Blankly, Esq., Guardian of the Minor Children of John Grubb, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of John L. Grove, Administrator of the Estate of David F. Cheney, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Mahala Weimer, Administratrix of the Estate of James Weimer, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas G. Wright, Administrator of the Estate of Rebecca Wright, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Burgerd, Guardian of Sarah S. Kelly, and of the Minor Children of Jacob S. Kelly, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., Guardian of Phoebe, Catharine and Susan Suerly, minor Children of William Suerly, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Gochenour, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin Hull, Esq., Executor of last will, &c., of Hannah Hull, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of David Gochenour, Executor of the last will, &c., of J. Gochenour, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The first account of John C. Riffle, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of John B. Longenecker, Administrator of the Estate of Abel Griffith, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of David Lingenfelter, Administrator of the Estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Shock, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Cartright, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The final account of Jacob Beckley, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Hancock, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Louisa Hammer, late of Cincinnati Ohio, dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Kinsey Ake, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of John C. Vickroy, Administrator of the Estate Susan Bruner, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The administration account of Daniel Helsel administrator of the Estate of Jacob Helsel, late of Bedford tp. dec'd.

SAM'L H. TATE *Register.*

Register's Office, Jan. 14, 1859.

CANCER CURED,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR LOSS OF BLOOD.

Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c., cured in a short time, without the knife, by

Dr. MACNICHOL,

(Colleague of the late Dr. Lounsberry, Dec'd.)

No. 50. North FIFTH Street, below Arch, Phila.

The remarkable success which has attended the treatment of Cancers, Tumors, &c., by *Dr. MacNichol*, for a number of years past, has attracted the attention, and in many instances has secured the hearty approval of many eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, who are no longer willing to risk the dangers and uncertainties of *cutting*.

Cancer can be Cured!—if properly treated and promptly. A great majority of the cases of Cancer, can be effectually cured. The numerous patients, from every section of the country, who have been cured under this method of treatment is a guarantee of its superiority over every other known system.

Those who may be afflicted with these diseases, and desire further information or advice, will please address *Dr. MacNichol*, when they will receive prompt attention and a Copy of Phamplet, on the treatment of Cancers—free of charge.

White Swelling, Hip Disease, Scorfulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the *Mouth* and *Throat*, Ulcerations of the *Bones*, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, and all diseases of the *Skin*, permanently cured, and proper remedies sent—carefully packed—by Express to any part of the country.

In every case a plain description of the disease is required. Address, DR. MACNICHOL, No. 50 North 5th, St., PHILAD'A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Lounsberry & Co's Celebrated *Imperial Depurative*, the best and most reliable Family Medicine of the Nineteenth Century, for the cure of all diseases originating in Impunities of the Blood.

Jan. 28, 1859.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, upon the estate of Kinzey Ake, late of Union township, deceased, —all persons, therefore, knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.

Jan. 7, 1859.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorantat Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council B'ffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas. East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wiesers creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note*.

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1858.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Jo. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. ALSO 320 ACRES, well timbered and watered, in St. Francis County, Missouri. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 428 ACRES timbered land, 2 miles south of Rainsburg on the road to Southampton. ALSO 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broadtop coal land. ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality lime stone land a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

For the present I may be found at Mrs. Cook's Hotel. WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 7, 1859.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at February term (14th day) 1859.

John Hoyle	vs	Wm. Keyser
Levi Hardinger	"	John C. Morgart
Fred. Hilderbrand	"	C. H. Krener
A. Blairs use	"	John Blair et. al.
Juniata School District	"	L. A. Turner
William Oss	"	Arnold Lashley
T. McCauley & Co.	"	John Davidson & Co.
James Entriken	"	D. Washabaugh et. al.
Joseph Burgess	"	Wm. Keyser et. al.
Henry Gates	"	Milford James
Jonathan H. Dicken	"	Jesse Dicken Jr.
Wm. Forbes	"	Patrick Burns et. al.
Dr. G. W. Anderson	"	A. E. Cox,

S. H. TATE, *Proth'y.*

Proth'y Office, Jan. 21, 1859.

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PRO. O. J. WOOD for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

☞THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance through some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.—*Woman's Advocate*, Philadelphia.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly,
S. T. STOCKMAN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely.—In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.—Yours &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

And sold by all good Druggists.

Jan. 14, 1859.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Over and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 14th day of February, next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 14, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township; all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MAHLON H. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 14, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in West Providence tp., on the Estate of Peter Barndollar, late of West Providence Township, dec'd all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. M. BARNDOLLAR, Adm'r.

Jan. 7, 1859.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail at our expense to any part of the country.

N. B. Music ranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH, *Chambersburg.*

March 7, 1857.

Auditors Notice.

IN the matter of the Citation to the Executors of the last will &c., of Dan'l Wisegarver, dec'd the undersigned, appointed Auditor to ascertain and report whether any, and if any, what part of the lands should be sold, rented, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday the 10th day of February next, when and where all persons interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor

Jan. 7, 1859.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 17, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 1858.—zz.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster City, Pa.

July 30, 1858—1y.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hoisery, Shoes, Jewel

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist.

Hints on Making Maple Sugar.

Last year several essays were received in response to our call for experience on this important topic. Other lengthy communications, for which we had not room, were received from A. Brown, Somerset Co., Pa.; S. R. Griggs, Fayston (?); L. F. A., Andover, Me.; J. K. M., Canterbury, N. H.; H. H. Doolittle, Ontario Co., N. Y., etc. We embody here the principal suggestions contained in these letters.

The time for tapping of course varies with the locality and the character of the season. In many places in ordinary seasons, a large amount of sugar is made during February. The business should commence as early as the sap will flow.

Where but few trees are attended to, the ordinary utensils and fixtures used for household purposes will be sufficient; but where sugar-making is a part of the business of the farm, the grove or "sap bush," numbering from a hundred to thousands of trees, special, and in some cases extensive preparations are necessary.

For tapping, a ⅞ inch bit is generally preferred. The holes should be 1½ to 2 inches deep, entering only the sap wood, and inclining slightly upwards, to prevent the sap remaining and souring in the orifice. "Boxing," or chipping is condemned, as injurious to the tree, and gash being exposed to the light and air, the wood soon dries, so as to require additional cutting or "freshening."

Wooden tubes, of quill elder, sumach, or pine, as may be most convenient, are preferable to tin or sheet iron. They should be fitted closely into the opening. Pails or tubs of cedar or pine, the inside unpainted, with a board cover to exclude leaves and dust, are the best vessels for receiving the sap from the tree.—They may be hooped with wood, and made quite cheaply. It is well to have the top of larger diameter than the bottom, so that ice may be easily removed, in case the sap should freeze in them. An auger hole or notch cut in the edge of the cover, admits the sap into the pail.

When the trees are quite near each other, labor may be saved by using leading troughs, running from tree to tree, and all finally emptying into a receiving tub. Or a line of troughs from near the centre of the bush to the tub, may be made, into which the collecting vessels are emptied. There is more wasted in this manner from leaking, spilling, and evaporation, than in the common method of hauling the sap to the boiling place in a capacious covered tub, mounted on a sled.

Sheet iron pans, (Russia iron is best,) five or six inches deep, set in mason work, so that the bottom is exposed to the heat, will evaporate the sap much more rapidly than can be done in the old-fashioned arch kettle.

A brick wall built across the middle of the fire chamber, to within two inches of the bottom of the pan, will throw the heat against the bottom of the pan, and save much fuel.

Some of the most successful sugar makers say, it is of the greatest importance in sugar making, that the sap be reduced to syrup in the shortest possible time after being collected.—Although the sap may not sour in several days, its properties are undoubtedly affected by light and air, and the amount of crystallizable matter considerably diminished, so that even if the "run" be light for a few days, it is best to reduce to syrup every 8 or 12 hours. This precaution is even more necessary in the latter part of the season, when the sap crystallizes with more difficulty. By judicious boiling the available run, may be prolonged several days.

To "sugar off," the syrup should be strained through a thick woolen cloth into a medium sized kettle, and reduced slowly, carefully guarding against burning, as this would greatly injure the color and quality of the sugar. It is sufficiently done, when threads of the thick syrup break off short like glass, after cooling quickly in water or on snow. Then remove it from the fire, stir it continually, and when it begins to "grain," immediately turn it into the moulds. Grained sugar is prepared in the same manner, only that the stirring is continued until the mass is dry.

We have said **nothing** of clarifying, for experience has proved **that if** proper care be taken to keep every **article** used in the various processes scrupulously clean, and to prevent leaves, insects, etc., from falling into the sap, no clarifying agents are needed. We have eaten maple sugar of the finest quality both as to flavor and color, made entirely without clarifying.

The best form for city retail market, is in small cakes, weighing from two to four ounces, as these are more convenient for peddling out.

Here is a copy of an original letter picked up in one of the streets of Des Moines— out West:

"des Moines iowa nov. 12. 1857--my Dear miss—the pleasing prospect I have of taking you out a slaying the first good snow that comes is enough to lift my sole above the sordid vanities of this world with such an intelligent young lady as you are. yours in love purity and fidelity. E. S——."

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Liberty Township on Monday the 10th day of January next, at the house of George Tricker.

Broad Top Township on Tuesday the 11th at the house of James S. Beckwith.

East Providence Township on Wednesday the 12th at the house of D. A. T. Black

Monroe Township on Thursday the 13th at the house of Mrs. Rity.

Southampton Township on Friday the 14th at the house of William Adams Esq.

Colerain Township on Saturday the 15th at the house of Joshua Filler.

Cumberland Valley Township on Monday the 17th at the house of Jacob Anderson.

Londonderry Township on Tuesday the 18th at the house of John Miller.

Harrison Township on Wednesday the 19th at the house of V. B. Wertz.

Juniata Township on Thursday the 20th at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier township on Friday the 21st at the house of J. M. Robison, (in the Borough of Schellsburg.)

Schellsburg Borough on Monday the 24th at the house of J. M. Robison.

St. Clair Township on Tuesday the 25th at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Union Township on Wednesday the 26th at the house of Michael Wyant.

Middle Woodbery Township on Thursday the 27th at the house of Henry Fluck.

South Woodberry Township on Friday the 28th at the house of A. & J. Stoner.

Hopewell Township on Saturday the 29th at the house of John Dasher.

West Providence Township on Monday the 31st at the house of Philip Steckman.

Snakespring township on Tuesday the 1st day of February next at the house of Daniel L. Deffibaugh.

Bedford Township on Wednesday the 2d at the Commissioners office.

Bedford Borough on Thursday the 3rd at the Commissioners office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves agrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their greivances for redress according to law.

H. NICODEMUS Clerk } *H. J. BRUNER,*
Commissioners office. } *C. EVANS,*
Dec. 24, 1858.–d. } *J. BECKLEY, Com'rs.*

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

Estate of Samuel Carteright Dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel Carteright late of Middle Woodberry Township Bedford County dec'd all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned at Claysburg Blair County Pa. *DANIEL SHOCK.*
Dec. 24, 1858. *Adm'r.*

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of Bedford Academy will commence on Monday next, 22d, inst.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Nov. 19, 1858. *Principal.*

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.
August6, 1858.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Priats, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.

Nov. 19, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June [illegible], 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal*.

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance*. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

Plastering Laths !!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instrumentss Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds. French, German and American Lithograph, and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec, 24, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

BEDFORD
Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.–8m

NEW AUTUMN
AND
WINTER GOODS.

OSTER MANSPEAKER & CARN, have now in store a complete stock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Embracing printed Byadere, Pacific, and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Valentine, Robes A'Quilla, rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors, from 25 cts. up, Plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts. up, printed Flannels, Indian Linens, Swiss and Cambrick Muslins, Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls from $1,50 up, Gloves and Hosiery, dress trimmings and Fringes, Morino under shirts and drawers, Comforts and Scarfs. Bleached and unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 6¼ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flannels, new style fall Prints from 6¼ cts. up, Linseys, Jeans, Satinetts from 37½ cts. up, Cassimers, Cloths, and every other article usually kept in a well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Fresh family Groceries, &c. &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our Goods before purchasing as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce.

Oct. 15, 1858.

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR.

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevres, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De-Beigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tuffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H D. PEUGH'S thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 5. 1858.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

Dissolution.

THE firm of TAYLOR & MOWRY is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by JNO. TAYLOR, who will hold himself ready at all times to accomodate the public with *Leather* on the most reasonable terms.—The books of the firm will remain in the hands of John A. Mowry for settlement, and all persons interested are earnestly requested to call and make settlement at once. All those neglecting this notice may expect after the first day of February next to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Dec. 31, 1858.

THE GREAT PURIFIER—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arseuic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 185[illegible], he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Searcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. McCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.

her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.–6m.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED,
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pill's cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. C. Walton, No. 154 Nbrth Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trdde.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

RICH FALL GOODS!

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Shea, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Borough,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 7, 1859. O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs, of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business men.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week. Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Oct. 1, 1858.–2y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

CASH BUYERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of Goods for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Dec. 3, 1858.–2m.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22,1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Sept. 24, 1858.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c, &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.